

HOUSE REJECTS SENATE MEASURE FOR BIG ARMY

Pacifists and Pork Hunters
Kill Provision for
250,000 Men.

VOLUNTEER SCHEME ALSO TURNED DOWN

But Government Nitrate Plant Is
Accepted and Cost Raised
to \$20,000,000.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]
Washington, May 8.—Pacifists and pork hunters were in the saddle in the House of Representatives to-day, voting down by a big majority a proposal to yield to the Senate on the size of the regular army, and by a still larger majority the proposal to permit raising a volunteer army, and finally agreeing to spend \$20,000,000 for a government nitrate plant. The vote against a regular army of 250,000 men was 221 to 142—the heaviest vote against an adequate army yet recorded by the House. It was said that a majority could have been obtained for the army which the conferees had virtually agreed upon—188,000 men.

Only thirty Democrats voted for the 250,000 army, and eleven of these were from New York. Fifty-one Republicans voted against this increase. Friends of the militia showed their strength on the vote by which the volunteer army plan was rejected—251 to 109. Eleven New York men were among the twenty Democrats who voted to spare the volunteer army. Of the eighty-nine Republicans and Progressives who upheld the volunteer plan, twenty-two were from New York, so that the Empire State furnished thirty-three of the 109 votes to permit the volunteers an opportunity for training.

It is believed that the conference will agree to a compromise on the standing army of about 175,000 men. The House bill originally provided for 140,000. Regarding the volunteer army feature, there is much speculation. Representative Hay told the House that the country could not have both the Federal volunteer and the national guard forces, as the Senate proposed, and the House by its vote sustained him.

NITRATE PLANT AGREED TO.

Construction of a government nitrate plant was virtually made certain when the House adopted an amendment providing the sale of \$20,000,000 of Panama Canal bonds and the use of the proceeds, at the discretion of the President, for the acquisition of a site and the building of a plant.

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WILSON FAVORS ARMY OF 250,000

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authority and to draw that training from a sort of connection with military organization. It is not inconsistent with American tradition that everybody should know how to shoot and take care of himself. On the contrary, that is distinctly implied in our Bill of Rights, where the right to carry arms is reserved to all of us. There is no use carrying arms if you do not know what to do with them.

"I should say it was not inconsistent with the traditions of the country that the people should know how to take care of themselves, but it is inconsistent with the traditions of the country that their knowledge of arms should be used by a governmental organization which would make and organize a great army subject to orders to do what a particular group of men might at the time think it was best to have it do. That is the militarism of Europe, where a few persons can determine what an armed nation is to do. That is what I understand militarism to be.

"But a nation acquainted with arms is not a militaristic nation unless there is somebody who can, by an order, determine what they shall all do with that force. I think we ought to be very careful not to let these different things seem as if they were the same.

"Can't Patrol Mexican Border."
"When you come to ask how much preparation you can make, that surely is a matter of judgment, and I do not see how you can find any absolute standard upon which to determine that question. What Mr. Rastmussen suggests is that we might have some arrangement by which the border of Mexico can be patrolled. There are not men enough in the existing American army to patrol that border. That is the mere physical fact. When things are at sixes and sevens in a neighboring country, as in Mexico, and everybody apparently a law unto himself, there are not men enough to safeguard that border. And yet it is obviously the right thing to do to keep the disorders of one country from flowing over to disturb the peace of another country. That is not militarism; that is necessity.

"I do not need to tell you that I am just as much opposed to militarism as

"had expected to get what it wanted in conference."
Mr. Lenroot declared that if the proposal of Chairman Hay, of the House Military Affairs Committee, were adopted, the American Cyanide Company would be enabled to buy 150,000 horsepower from the government plant at the rate of \$3 a year, as against \$10.50 a year it had to pay at Niagara Falls.

Chairman Hay announced he would accept an amendment, offered by Representative Foster, of Illinois, which would prevent the government plant selling any power to any other plant.

Mr. Lenroot aroused the House by his intimation that as a result of some influence the Smithsonian Institution had recalled and killed a circular it had sent out in which the water power method of producing nitrogen was belittled, and which stated that in event of trouble all the nitrates needed could be produced from coal.

He said the friends of this proposed water power method had learned of this circular and had had it suppressed.

Clark Saves Nitrate Plant.
The strength of the opponents of the proposal was tested on a motion by Representative Mondell, of Wyoming, which, instead of providing a nitrate plant, provided for an investigation by a select committee of the House to determine the best means of producing nitrates, and delaying action until their report could be laid before Congress.

Speaker Clark, seeing how worried the friends of the nitrate plant were, asked to have his name called, and voted against Mondell. Senator Smith, of South Carolina, who fathered the nitrate amendment, and who is a well-known member of the House, voted against Mondell. Senator Smith, of South Carolina, who fathered the nitrate amendment, and who is a well-known member of the House, voted against Mondell.

As finally adopted, the provision would be to have the select committee places the direction of the nitrate plant entirely in the hands of the President, who is instructed to determine the best method of making nitrates, and then to authorize to go ahead with the acquisition and construction of a plant. The nitrates produced in excess of those needed for explosives for the army and navy may be sold to the Government at a price to be determined by the President.

The plant "shall be operated solely by the government, and not in conjunction with any other industry or enterprise carried on by private capital."

VOLUNTEER RESERVE URGED

Security League Praises Section 56 of Hay-Chamberlain Bill.
The retention of the volunteer reserve feature of the Hay-Chamberlain bill is again urged by the National Security League in a petition issued Friday night. The provision for a body of national militia is contained in Section 56 of the bill, now in consideration before the House.

Members of the League who signed the protest say: "Section 56, if adopted, would provide uniform training under Federal control of national militia for national defense. It would permit the organization of dependable national volunteers to supplement the present second line, which is made up solely of the forty-eight state militias.

"Therefore, we recommend its retention by the conferees. We request the House Committee to acquiesce therein. We urge the Senatorial conferees to 'stick to their guns.'"

The petition is signed by S. Douglas Doty, Lawrence F. Hamilton, F. H. Fish, Wm. Bernard Walker, S. Standwood Menken, Raymond B. Price, William Frederick Dix, Eric Fisher Wood, Frederic L. Huidekoper, Henry A. Wise, Wood, Ralph D. E. Lydecker, Franklin C. Brown, G. Creighton Webb, Karl H. Behr, John F. Stevens, Henry L. Stimson, Aero Club of America, American Society of Aero Engineers, American Institute of Radio Engineers and the Woman's Section of the Movement for National Preparedness.

as any man living. I think it is a deadly thing to get into the spirit of a nation, and I do not think there is maintaining this: that we must take our own safety against the imposition of the standards of the rest of the world upon ourselves.

"We have undertaken very much more than the safety of the United States. We have undertaken to keep what we regard as demoralizing and hurtful European influences out of this hemisphere, and that means that if the nation undertakes as we all hope it will undertake, a joint effort to keep the peace, it will expect us to play our proportional part in manifesting the force which is going to rest back of that.

SENATORS YIELD ON PHILIPPINES

Expected to Pass House
Bill Granting Islands
Full Legislature.

PASSAGE OF MEASURE URGED BY FILIPINOS

Commissioners Tell Wilson They
Favor Jones Act to No
Legislation.

Washington, May 8.—It was expected to-night that the Senate, probably tomorrow and almost certainly within the next few days, would agree to the Philippines bill as it passed the House. This bill, which was introduced by Chairman Jones of the House Insular Affairs Committee in 1914, announces the purpose of the United States to grant the Filipinos independence when they have established a stable government. Meantime it allows them a larger measure of self-government, granting a full Filipino Legislature, instead of an appointive upper chamber.

Senator Hitchcock, chairman of the Senate Philippines Committee, moved to-day that the Senate agree to the bill. In this he was joined by Senator Clarke, of Arkansas, author of the seutle amendment which, had the House agreed to it, would have turned the islands adrift in from two to five years. This move makes it virtually certain that the entire force which favored the Philippines bill on its passage in the Senate will now be behind the House bill and against the appointing of conferees to confer with the Filipinos.

Senator Lippitt, a Republican member of the Senate Philippines Committee, urged that the House bill be passed. He said that the House bill was "a measure of self-government, and it is likely that a vote will be taken on it without much delay."

Manuel Quezon, one of the Philippine leaders, called on President Wilson to-day and urged the passage of the House bill, rather than risk no legislation. The President, as was stated in The Tribune to-day, is known to favor this course.

President Wilson to-day nominated Eugene E. Reed, of New Hampshire, to be a member of the Philippine Commission, succeeding Clinton L. Riggs, of Baltimore, who resigned some time ago.

San Juan, Porto Rico, May 8.—In complete returns from the insular Democratic primaries held on April 29 to select local committeemen and delegates to the insular convention, which will be held on May 14, indicate that the island will send six unopposed delegates to the national convention at St. Louis.

In most of the island districts there were two lists of candidates for the insular convention, one faction favoring an endorsement of President Wilson and the other opposing such action. Those opposed to Wilson's endorsement take this stand, according to their statements, because the local Democratic organization has not been recognized by the Administration in the appointments to local offices.

strait, with reasonableness, without any kind of misleading excitement, and get on with it. And all that I am maintaining is this: that we must take our own safety against the imposition of the standards of the rest of the world upon ourselves.

"We have undertaken very much more than the safety of the United States. We have undertaken to keep what we regard as demoralizing and hurtful European influences out of this hemisphere, and that means that if the nation undertakes as we all hope it will undertake, a joint effort to keep the peace, it will expect us to play our proportional part in manifesting the force which is going to rest back of that.

BRANDEIS APPEAL BY WILSON FAILS

Senate Committee Refuses
to Hasten Action on
the Nomination.

LETTER RESENTED AS DICTATORIAL

President Eulogizes Nominee as
"Singularly Qualified" for
Highest Bench.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]
Washington, May 8.—President Wilson's letter to Senator Culberson, chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, urging confirmation of Louis D. Brandeis to the Supreme Court bench, was read to the committee to-day. It failed to hasten committee action on the nomination.

It is understood that two members of the committee objected so flatly to disposing of the Brandeis case now that the matter again was indefinitely postponed. Mr. Wilson's letter, it is said, was resented by some of the Senators as an unwarranted attempt to dictate their action. Exception was taken to the President's criticisms of the character and motives of opponents of Mr. Brandeis, as well as to the general tone of the letter.

Mr. Wilson's letter was in answer to a request made by Senator Culberson for the reasons which actuated the President in nominating Mr. Brandeis. In it Mr. Wilson said: "I am giving me an opportunity to make clear to the Judiciary Committee my reasons for nominating Mr. Louis D. Brandeis to fill the vacancy in the Supreme Court created by the death of Mr. Justice Lamar, for I am profoundly interested in the confirmation of the appointment by the Senate."

Qualified for the Position.
"There is probably no more important duty imposed upon the President in connection with the general administration of the government than that of naming members of the Supreme Court. Mr. Brandeis is a member of that great tribunal only because I knew him to be singularly qualified by learning, by gifts and by character for the position."

"Many charges have been made against Mr. Brandeis. The report of your sub-committee has already made it plain to you and to the country at large how unfounded these charges are. I have heard a great deal more light upon the character and motives of those with whom they originated than upon the qualifications of Mr. Brandeis. I myself have known him for three years, when I desired to make Mr. Brandeis a member of my Cabinet, and found that they proceeded for the most part from those who hated Mr. Brandeis because he refused to be swayed by them in the promotion of their own selfish interests, and from those whom they had prejudiced and misled. The propaganda in this matter has been very extraordinary and very distressing to those who love fairness and value the dignity of the great professions."

"I perceived from the first that the charges were intrinsically incredible by any one who had really known Mr. Brandeis. I have known him. I have tested him by seeking his advice upon some of the most difficult and perplexing public questions about which it was necessary for me to form a judgment. I have dealt with him in matters where nice questions of honor and fair play, as well as large questions of justice and the public benefit, were involved."

"In every matter in which I have made tests of his judgment and point of view I have received from him counsel singularly enlightening, singularly clear-sighted and judicial, and, above all, full of moral stimulation. He is a friend of all just men and a lover of the right. And he knows more than to talk about the right; he knows how to set it forward in the face of his enemies. I knew from direct, personal knowledge of the man what I was doing when I named him for the highest and most responsible tribunal of the nation."

Quotes Fuller's Opinion.
"Of his extraordinary ability as a lawyer no man who is competent to judge can speak with anything but the highest admiration. You will remember that in the opinion of the late Chief Justice Fuller he was the ablest man who ever appeared before the Supreme Court of the United States. He is also, the Chief Justice added, 'absolutely fearless in the discharge of his duties.'"

"Those who have resorted to him for assistance in settling great industrial disputes can testify to his fairness and love of justice. In the troublesome controversies between the garment workers and manufacturers of New York City, for example, he gave a truly remarkable proof of his judicial temperament and had what must have been the great satisfaction of rendering decisions which both sides were willing to accept as disinterested and even-handed."

"Mr. Brandeis has rendered many notable services to the city and state with which his professional life has been identified. He successfully directed the difficult campaign which culminated in obtaining cheaper gas for the city of Boston. It was chiefly under his guidance and through his efforts that legislation was secured in Massachusetts which authorized savings banks to issue insurance policies for small sums at much reduced rates. And some gentlemen who tried very hard to obtain control by the Boston Elevated Railway Company of the subway of the city for a period of ninety-nine years probably can testify as to his ability as the people's advocate when public interest called for able effective champion. He rendered these services without compensation and earned—whether he got it or not—the gratitude of every citizen of the state and city he served."

judgment that, of all the men now at the bar whom it has been my privilege to observe, test and know, he is exceptionally qualified. I cannot speak too highly of his impartial, impersonal, orderly and constructive mind, his rare analytical powers, his deep human sympathy, his profound acquaintance with the historical roots of our institutions and insight into their spirit, or of the many evidences he has given of being imbued to the very heart with our American ideals of justice and equality of opportunity; of his knowledge of modern economic conditions and of the way they bear upon the masses of the people, or of his genius in getting persons to unite in common and harmonious action and look with frank and kindly eyes into each other's minds who had before been antagonists."

"This friend of justice and of men will ornament the high court of which we are all so justly proud. I am glad to have had the opportunity to pay him this tribute of admiration and of confidence, and I beg that your committee will accept this nomination as coming from me quick with a sense of public obligation and responsibility."

FORM LEAGUE TO BOOM MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP

Committee Named to Examine
Dual Subway Contracts.

A League for Municipal Ownership and Operation in New York City was organized yesterday at a meeting in the rooms of the Machinery Club, 50 Church Street. Frederick C. Howe, Commissioner of Immigration, was elected president. The constitution adopted states that the purposes of the league are: "To secure municipal ownership and operation of public utilities, to secure proper rates and fares for public utilities under the control of the Public Service Commission, and to correct abuses in public service corporations."

A committee was appointed to investigate the alleged invalidity of the dual subway contracts with a view to cooperating with the Mayor should any action be deemed necessary. Frederick W. Hinrichs, John J. Hopper, F. C. Leubuscher, Cornelius M. Sheehan and Jonah J. Goldstein were appointed to this committee. It was decided to hold meetings every three months.

Other officers elected were: Vice-presidents, Alfred J. Boulton, John F. Hyland, John J. Hopper, Edward Polak, Frank Moss and Coroner Timothy Healy; secretary, Mr. Sheehan; treasurer, Charles H. Ingersoll; and a committee of five, consisting of Mr. Sheehan, Mr. Ingersoll, Mr. Hopper, Mr. Polak and Mr. Moss.

PHYSICIAN KILLS HIMSELF

Dr. Felix Amabile Drinks Hydrocyanic Acid; Had Long Bitter Ill.
Dr. Felix Amabile, fifty-five, of 121 East 116th Street, died yesterday morning while being taken to the hospital. He had swallowed half a vial of hydrocyanic acid. Dr. Amabile had been ill for several months from uraemic poisoning, and he had often threatened to commit suicide.

BRONX TURNS OUT TO DEFEND HOMES

Two Troops of 85 Men
Rally to Woods's Call in
Tremont Section.

CITIZENS ANXIOUS TO HELP POLICE

Thousands Attend Mass Meet-
ings, at Which Inspectors
and Captains Speak.

So great was the response in The Bronx to Police Commissioner Arthur Woods's plea for a Home Defense League that last night two troops had to be organized instead of one. These troops will each have eighty-five men, and will be known as the Tremont Section and the Claremont Section.

Inspector Edward I. Walsh and Captain George Wakefield addressed the meeting at Lunden Casino last night. Officers were elected after the troops were formed. Each section will have one captain, two lieutenants and four sergeants.

In the Riverside section of The Bronx nearly four hundred people were present at the troop organization meeting. One hundred men pledged themselves to serve. This is the third division of the league in the Kingsbridge police precinct. Other companies have been organized in the Spuyten Duyvil and Kingsbridge sections.

Inspector Thomas Ryan, of the Sixth Inspection District, and Captain William Day, of the West 162d Street police station, addressed the meeting at the Washington Heights branch of the New York Public Library.

Other meetings, held in Harlem station houses, were addressed by various captains and inspectors, who gave their audiences an insight into the rules and regulations of the police. More than 3,000 youths have already pledged themselves to the Harlem branch of the league.

On the East Side Captain Alfred J. Thor, of the 25th Precinct, addressed a gathering at the 16th Assembly District Republican Club, in East Forty-ninth Street. One hundred and twenty-five were present; twenty-five joined the league.

Captain Thor then went to the Cathedral Club, in Fifth Street, near Lexington Avenue, and addressed 150 persons, of whom sixty-five signed up. In the entire 25th Precinct, extending from Fifty-ninth to Forty-second street and bounded by Sixth Avenue and the eastern limit, 125 men have already joined the league, and many meetings are still scheduled in this territory.

More than three hundred members

of the league met last night in the gymnasium of the Greenwich Street station to hear a short address by Inspector John F. Dwyer, commanding the 2d Inspection District. Officers for the six units of the guard, one in each police precinct of the inspection district, were elected. In the gathering were a dozen employees of banks and other financial institutions, who have volunteered in the lower end of Manhattan at the suggestion of their employers, although their homes are in other parts of the city.

METHODISTS DROP ORIGINAL SIN IDEA

Conference Changes Rit-
ual of Infant Baptism and
Shortens Service.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]
Saratoga Springs, N. Y., May 8.—What is declared to be the most sweeping and drastic action ever taken to change the ritual since it was adopted in 1784 was taken to-day when the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church tentatively voted to eliminate from the infant baptismal service the clause suggesting "original sin," and enforcing the principle that to be saved a child must have been washed by baptismal waters.

On a test vote the conference, greatly moved by the solemnity of the occasion, was almost unanimous in favor of eliminating from the ritual the expression "forasmuch as all men are conceived and born in sin."

Among the most important changes made by the report presented were the following:
The American revised version of the Bible is used, except in passages from the Psalms. The words "Holy Spirit" are used instead of the old form "Holy Ghost." In the Lord's prayer, "Those who trespass against us" is used instead of "Them that trespass against us," as formerly. The service for infant baptism has been very much abbreviated. The service of ordination for deacons and elders and deaconesses has also been made shorter. The present burial service has been modified, principally through the use of additional Scripture selections, with the purpose of giving fuller expression to the Christian hope and comfort, as found in the New Testament. Two new forms of service have been added: one for the burial of children and one for the reception of baptized children into full membership.

Another change of great importance is the recommendation of the commission that candidates for membership should not be required to subscribe to the Apostles' Creed and the Twenty-five Articles of Religion of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

In the marriage service the responses of the bride and bridegroom are made exactly alike. The words formerly repeated by the bridegroom, "With all my worldly goods I thee endow" are omitted.

Later a comprehensive general revision of the ritual is to be developed

by the commission, and a hot fight is expected.

BRYAN TO TALK AT OWN EXPENSE

Will Urge Woman Suffrage and
Prohibition in Iowa.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]
Des Moines, May 8.—Ex-Secretary of State William J. Bryan will make a five-day tour of Iowa this week, speaking in behalf of woman suffrage and statewide prohibition. Mr. Bryan will receive no pay for his services. Even his railroad fare and hotel bills will be paid by himself, according to Mark Evans, secretary of the Business Men's Temperance Association.


A special train has been chartered to carry Mr. Bryan over a portion of his route. He will deliver addresses or platform speeches in more than twenty-five towns and cities.

Mother's First Aid Saves Baby.

Bayonne, N. J., May 8.—By quickly administering milk Mrs. Margaret Rubin, of 133 West Twenty-fifth Street, saved the life of her four-year-old daughter Dorothy to-day. The child had swallowed the contents of a bottle of crocodine, used in the house as a toothache remedy. The child's mouth and throat were severely burned.

Know Your Own Stomach. "Spring tonics" are for those who do not know that Nature must rebuild wasted tissue from the food they eat. Help Nature to throw off the toxins of a heavy Winter diet by eating Shredded Wheat Biscuit, a real whole wheat food that is prepared in a digestible form. Follow Nature's plan—get your strength from a simple, natural food that is thoroughly cooked and easily digested. Try it for breakfast with milk or cream; eat it for luncheon with berries or other fresh fruits; make it your "meat" for the Summer days. Made at Niagara Falls, N. Y.

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